Mr Myly

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, *is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearl y in advance.*

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William* [illegible], or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot & Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company

August 6th, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

Journeymen Saddlers,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

WANTED,

FOUR or Five Journeymen BLACKSMITHS, to whom generous wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to

FOSTER & MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. Harry Bosler, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of Bosler & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of British, German, French, India and American Goods—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. William Woods, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from my stable on the night of the first inst. a Sorrel HORSE about 15 hands high, 10 years old, bald face with white hind feet, and nick'd in the tail, shod all round, the shoes on the fore feet are steel'd. Whoever delivers the said Horse to the subscriber in Pittsburgh shall receive Three Dollars Reward, or, if Stolen, the above reward for the Horse and Thief on giving such information as will convict the offender.

JAMES B. CLOW.

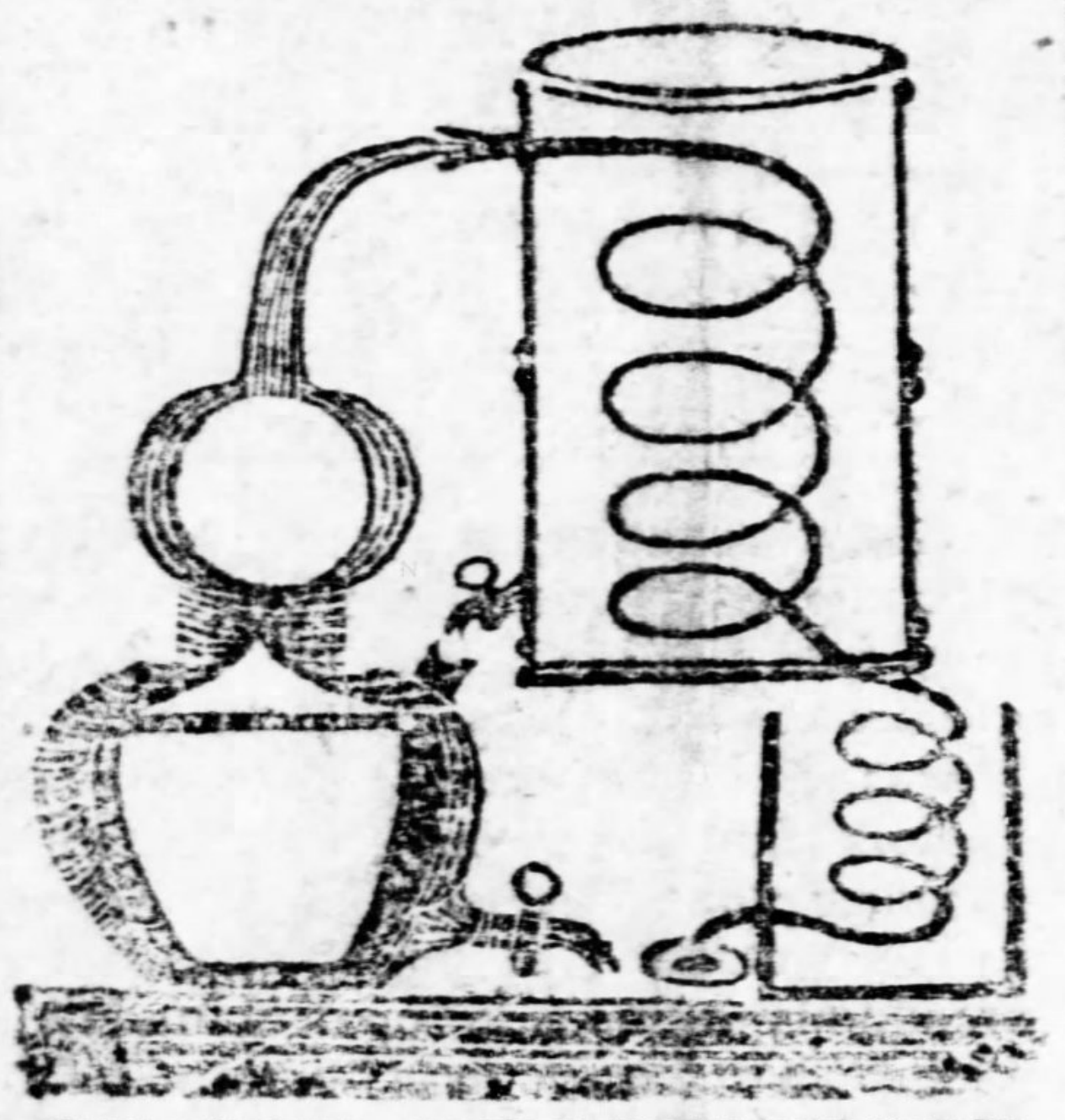
Pittsburgh, May 11, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

Farmers and Cattle Drivers.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand near the Market-house, wishes to inform the Farmers and Dealers in Fat Cattle, that he has removed to a blue frame House near the Stage Office, in Water street, where he will pay the highest price in Cash for Fat Cattle.

THOMAS COLMAN, *Butcher.*

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleld success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar compiaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only, *by*

BOSLER & Co.

Who have constantly for Sale,

HAMILTON's

Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c. &c
Inward weaknesses,	

ITCH CURED

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 58, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER IX.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

TRAITS OF POLICY,
Of the American Administration,
Relative to
FRANCE AND G. BRITAIN,
OR
"The Mystery of Iniquity,"
UNVEILED.

Farther to illustrate the title of this and my preceding letter, I shall mention but one more striking act of our government, *waging of an offensive War against G. Britain?* Why this was long threatened and at last precipitately declared, I am now to enquire and state:

If the administration of Jefferson & Madison could have sufficiently indulged their enmity to G. B. and at the same time have contented the French Emperor, by any measures short of formal war, the U. S. might have yet remained at peace. Jefferson and Madison might have been satisfied with the injuries they could inflict on G. B. by unmanning a large portion of her navy—by the essential reduction of her commerce, and the annihilation of the navigation and active Foreign Commerce of the U. S. sacrificed to the interests of France, and finally to render complete, Bonaparte's continental system. Those gentlemen, with their leading partisans, from 1793 down to the time of declaring War, appear to have entertained the fond but false conceit, that by withholding our demands for British Manufactures and productions, we could reduce to idleness a very large portion of her people, and by stopping our supplies of provisions, especially of flour and grain, being a famine on her dominions in Europe and the West Indies; and by both kinds of distress, excite discontents and popular commotions, which would compel the British government to yield to their demands, rights essential to the naval power and extensive commerce of G. Britain, and consequently to her safety and independence; and which therefore she would never yield but with her national existence.

The object of France was universal empire. Britain presented the chief obstacle, and for a while the only barrier, to her rapid strides, when in full march to the acquisition of that object. Britain therefore must be crippled, and like the Continental states, reduced to submission. Mr. Jefferson, 6 or 7 years ago, predicted her downfal. She must, he said, *sink under the enormous weight of her public debt, and the overwhelming power of France.* His whole deportment and public acts justify the opinion—that his wishes were father to his prediction.

The first instruction to Mr. Jefferson's favorite minister to G. B. (Mr. Monroe) in 1804, embraced as a primary object, the obtaining of a stipulation which should render the American flag, a sure protection to British seamen; although there were at that time on board our merchant vessels a number sufficient to man five and twenty or thirty ships of the line; and with such a stipulation in their favor *by removing all fears of impressment*, the number would soon have been doubled. And without this stipulation on the part of G. B. Mr. Monroe was told, *"your negociation will be at an end."*—Thus early was Mr. Jefferson, determined to have no treaty with G. B unless on terms which would put in jeopardy her safety and independence.

In 1806, negociations with G. B. were renewed by two ministers Mr. W. Pinkney being joined with Mr. Monroe: accompanied with the first non-importation law, *as a rod held over the head of the British Government*, to coerce them into terms by their fears for the loss of our custom, as consumers of British manufactures if they did not yield. The string of apologies which Monroe and Pinkney were furnished with for this ungracious act, demonstrate that Jefferson and Madison viewed it in its obvious, offensive aspect. Yet it was pretended not at all, *"to derogate from the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain!"** The non-importation act being suspended the result of this negociation was a treaty, satisfactory to those two ministers, but which, every body knows, Mr, Jefferson peremptorily rejected; because it did not contain an express, formal stipulstion on the subject of impressments, that would protect British seamen on board American merchant vessels. So the partial non-importation act went into operation.

But notwithstanding his unadvised rejection of this treaty, Mr. Jefferson was willing to receive all the advantages of its stipulations, by mutual concessions & understanding, founded on the friendly & liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice, each party will entirely conform to what may be thus informally settled."* And why, then, not ratify the treaty in due form, seeing it contained such provisions as would usefully regulate the intercourse between the two nations? The French Emperor would have been offended, as were the directorial tyrants of France with the treaty concluded by Mr. Jay. Nothing short of hostilities between the United States and G Britain would eventually satisfy either. A formal ratified treaty would have tied Mr. Jefferson's hands; for the people of the U. States are not yet so far advanced in corruption as, like the French Government, to observe or violate treaties merely as their interest might dictate. But a very little shuffling would be requisite to get rid of an "understanding," which it would be very easily not to understand.

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* *Madison's letters of May* 17, 1806 *to Monroe and Pinkney.*

Passing by the variety of succeeding measures, all calculated to increase and aggravate, the differences between the U. States and Great Britain and to prepare the people to agree to an open war—— I have now to observe, that from the beginning of the session of Congress of 1810 and 11, war projects were on foot. The clamors against G. Britain was kept up. The army was to be augmented to five and thirty thousand men, and Canada was to be invaded and taken. Still there was a reluctance in congress to make the declaration of war. The public sentiment was manifestly in favour of peace and no effectual means or preparations for war were made. Our seaports were to be better fortified—the army to be raised and disciplined—the empty treasury to be filled. Under these circumstances, few could believe that congress seriously intended to declare war. In the view of most men, a declaration of war, in the actual position of the country, could only be the offspring of madness and folly. Nevertheless after being in session 7 months, a majority in each house of Congress were roused up to the war pitch; and the fatal declaration was made; *precipitately* I have said; for every measure taken without the preparations essential to a rational prospect of success, must be pronounced precipitate Why then, without an army—without clothing—camp-equipage, and other munitions of war—with an unprotected seacoast—with an empty treasury—without credit to borrow—without courage to lay taxes—and without confidence in the people to bear them—was war then precipitately declared?—I answer from an apprehension that the ground, without which a declaration was despaired of, would be taken from under their feet.—Let it be remembered, that the British Orders in Council—and not the affair of impressment———were the avowed main cause of the rigorous and total non-importation act against Great Britain, as well as the immediate presursor and chief assumed cause for urging a declaration of war could not have been obtained. *But the Speedy revocation of the orders in council was expected*—The disturbances and riots among large bodies of the British manufacturers—the numerous petitions to parliament for the revocation of the orders—the vehement zeal of the opposition members of parliament in the same cause—with the doubts which seemed to be entertained by others of the utility of a longer continuance of the orders: These weighty considerations must have satisfied our administration that the orders in council must soon be revoked. But this idea does not rest on my conjecture only: Mr. Madison's agent in London, Mr. Russel (to whom, in eight days after the declaration of war, instructions were sent to propose an *armistice*, a *suspension of war*!) confirms its correctness by the observations he made to the British minister, Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Russel's words are these: "As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observe that, if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet, from certain expressions made in these instructions, an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained."†

The motives of the precitate declaration of war is now apparent. The administration confidently expected a speedy revocation of the orders in council——which removed the main cause and would prevent a war: therefore they rushed into it, uprovided with the essentials for commencing and prosecuting it with any rational prospect of success. Had they like prudent and honest men, first made the necessary preparations, time would have been allowed for the arrival of the expected official act of the revocation of the orders in council and then the project of war would have been defeated.—But war being once declared, Mr. Madison was then prepared to say—"By that determination the relations between the two countries have been altogether changed, and it is only by a determination of the war, or measures leading to it by consent of both governments, that its calamities can be closed or mitigated."‡ Which consent was in Mr. Madison's power to withhold as long as he should please. To make a show of willingness to give such consent was easy—while the terms or conditions of it, either in form of substance, would forbid consent on the part of Great Britain. Some alledged causes for continuing the war, but which would never have produced its declaration, must be removed by improbable concessions on the part of G. Britain, or its calamities cannot be closed.—To congress it exclusively belongs to make war; but the President alone can institute a negociation for peace, and with the consent of the senate conclude a treaty of peace. The staff is now in the President's hands; and if the means of carrying on the war, should not be provided, he may avoid making peace; and thus accomplish substantially all the objects for which, by a train of unhallowed measures, the U. States have been conducted to their present calamitous situation.

Some gentlemen not choosing to utter a direct charge of treachery or corruption—and others overcharitable—have apologised for the conduct of the administration, by ascribing its errors and misconduct to the seductive arts of the French Government. I know not whether Mr. Madison will thank them for this excuse at the expence of his understanding.——But a man of his discernment, and who for more than thirty years had been familiarly acquainted with French diplomacy, with all its arts of intrigues and finesse, has not been their dupe at this time. A sentiment which I quote from high authority, may in the opinion of others as well as my own, may much more satisfactorily account for the conduct of the American administration, for the last 12 years; "every man is tempted (seduced) when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed," I do not know a well informed citizen, not a partizan of the administration, who does not believe with me, that the original embargo, and other consequent measures, destructive of our commerce and best interests, and finally the war against Great Britain, have been taken and declared in concert with and in subservience to the French Government.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 7. 1813.

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* *Letters of February 3, 1807, from Madison to Monroe and Pinkney.*

† *Letters to Monroe, purporting to have been written in London the 17th September 1812; but handed by Russell himself to Monroe at Washington, in Nov. following.*

‡ *Monroe's letter to Russell, dated Aug. 21, 1812.*

WASHINGTON CITY, May 12.

Copies of Letters from Major General Henry Dearborn, to the Secretary at War.

HEAD QUARTERS, YORK,
Capital of Upper Canada, April 27, 1813, 8 o'clock P. M.

SIR,

We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers.

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, Militia and Indians in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active Brig. Gen. Pike.

I am with the highest
respect, &c.

H DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

HEAD QUARTERS, YORK,
Capital of U. C. April 28, 1813.

SIR,

After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavorable direction, for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the scite of the ancient French fort Tarento. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under Major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of 700 regulars and militia, and 100 Indians. Maj. Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with 7 or 8 hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within 60 rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place, from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone, as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded: but our loss will I fear exceed 100; and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer, Brig. Gen. PIKE, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life, within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of 40, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

Gen. SHEAFFE moved off with the regular troops, and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the out lines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that gen. Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish, and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded——and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremenduous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries & was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgement, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to morrow for Niagara —whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to General LEWIS, of our approach.

I have the honor
to be, sir, &c.

H DEARBORN

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of Letters from Com. Chauncey, to the Sec'y of the Navy.

U. S. SHIP MADISON, *At Anchor off York, April 27, 1813, 8 o'clock,* P. M.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Brig. Gen. Pike was killed.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully sir,
Your most obdt. sevt.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. SHIP MADISON,
At anchor off York, April 28, 1813.

SIR,

Agreeably to your instructions & arrangements made with maj. gen. Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the gen. and suit, and about 1700 troops and left Sackett's Harbor on the 25th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the maj. gen. & myself for landing the troops was the scite of the old French fort Taranta.

The debarkation commenced about 8 o'clock A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous.—The schrs. were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about 600 yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution, and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. Gen. Pike, who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the forts, and after having carried 2 redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented Brig. Gen. Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine—His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the maj. gen. and his known activity, zeal and experience makes his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of gen. Pike the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M. the American flag substituted for British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of gen. Pike he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of enclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by gen. Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished, the only vessel found there is the Duke of Glouster undergoing repairs, the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board—that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed, the exact number I do not know—as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by General Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully sir,
Your most obt. sevt.

I CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the Town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States, under the command of Major General H. Dearborn, and Commodore I. Chauncey.

That the troops, regular and militia at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the U. S.—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them, that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of War.

That one lieutenant colonel, one maj. thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter master, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely:

Lieut. Col. Chewitt, Maj. Allan, Captains, John Wilson, John Button, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thompson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, William Jarvie; Quarter Master, Charles Baynes; Lieutenants, John H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburch, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, William Jarvis, Edward M'Mahon, John Wilson, Ely Playter; Ensigns, Andrew Thompson, Alfred Senally, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chewitt, George Kink, Edward Thompson, Chas. Denison, George Denison, Dorsey Boulton.

Nineteen serjeants, four corporals, and 204 rank and file.

Of the Field train department, William Dunbar.

Of the Provincial Navy, Capt. Francis Goveraux; Lieut. Green; Clerk, James Langshon; Midshipmen, John Ridout, Louis Baupre; one Boatswain, fifteen Naval Artificers.

Of his Majesty's Regular troops, Lt. De Koven; one Serjeant Major, and of the Royal Artillery; one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the U. States and G. Britain.

(Signed)
G. S. MITCHELL,
Lieut. Col. 3d R. A. U. S.
SAML. S. CONNOR,
Maj & A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn.
WILLIAM KING,
Major 15th R. U. S. Infantry.
JESSEE D. ELLIOT,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.
W. CHEWITT,
Lieut. Col. Comd'g. 3d R. York Militia.
W. ALLAN,
Major 3d R. York Militia.
F. GAURREAU,
Lieut. militia department.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Taylor, in the Schr. Delili, arrived at this port yesterday morning, down sound, in 26 days from Cordovan—Capt. T. left Bordeaux on the 6th of April, previous to which, Bonaparte's Empress, had been appointed regent in the absense of her husband, who was on the eve of departing for the army.

Capt. T. further informs, that Prussia had declared war against France, & had sent 40,000 men to join the successful Russians.

It has been reported at Bordeaux, that the Toulon squadron had put to sea, but it was afterwards contradicted.

Several frigates had recently sailed from the different ports of France, and it was supposed would attempt to reach American ports.

From Norfolk, May 12.

The Enemy's force in Lynhaven Bay, was yesterday increased by two ships more, making in all five sail

NEW-YORK, May 16.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Taylor who arrived at this port on Saturday last, left Lisbon on the 17th of last month. On the 16th an express arrived at Lisbon from Valencia, with news that the army under Gen Murray, had defeated the French army under Suchet, and taken 4500 prisoners; and that the French were driven out of the province of Valencia. Large reinforcements were daily arriving at Lisbon from England and immediately marched to the Head Quarters of Lord Wellington.

Captain Taylor further informs, that a packet from Falmouth had just arrived, bringing London Papers to the last of March which contained the order to blockade N. York &c. which it was supposed, would occasion an immediate raise of American produce at that place.

We learn from the Hook, that several British men of war appeared off this morning, made signals, when the Valiant and Acasta answered and followed them.—The ships all soon after disappeared.

MONTREAL, May 1.

Within these few days past, eight naval officers have passed through this town on their way to Kingston, among whom was rear Admiral Barclay.

From a moderate calculation, it is estimated, that the militia now in the service of this state, will be an expence of $7000 per day, $210,000 per month, and 2,520,000 per annum. A very pretty sum for Maryland to pay for her own defence so early in the war!!!!!

[*Maryland Gaz,*

From Lewes.

WILMINGTON, (*Del,*) *May 14.*

We learn from Lewes Town, that the Poictiers has sailed from the Capes; & that a sloop of war, is the only force now in the bay. The Neptune, passed Lewes Town, with a fine breeze, on Monday; she was saluted by the sloop of war in the bay.

Latest From Lewes Town.

Since the above was in type, we have learnt the following by Col. Davis (the commandant at Lewes Town,) and Major Hunter, who arrived here yesterday afternoon in the Dover stage.

On Monday morning last the Poictiers Belvidera, schooner Fez and the smaller vessels, composing the Delaware Blockading squadron, left their anchorage a little above Lewes, and appeared to be going to sea,; but about 7 miles below Lewes, they came too, and it was believed that their object was to get water from Newbold's pond.—Col. Davis, on perceiving this, immediately sent off a detachment of 150 men, to prevent them from landing, which fortunately reached the pond before the English was able to land—The enemy being thus deprived of getting water, unless at the risk of fighting for it, gave up their intended enterprize and put off from the shore. The barges were hoisted on board the Poictiers and Belvidera and they immediately put to sea—supposed for Bermuda, for a supply of fresh water, which they have long wanted—Immediately after this the buoys, which the enemy have lately placed in the Delaware, were taken up by our boats. In the course of the day the Spartan entered the Capes; but, luckily not before we had succeeded in taking up the buoys.

The Spartan, is said to be one of the most handsome vessels in the English navy, should any one of our frigates, peep into the Delaware, we may confidently expect to hear of her being taken. She is accompanied only by one tender and a few barges.—So that, for a few days at least, the people of the upper part of the bay may consider themselves safe from an attack. This, however, should not stop their preparations for a defence.——Berresford declares that when he returns with a reinforcement which he expects to have, the higher parts of the river will be visited by him.

WILMINGTON, (*Del.*) *May* 14.

The ship Neptune, Capt. Jones, sailed from New-Castle on Sunday last, for St. Petersburgh, with Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, our ministers to Russia, and their secretaries. We are not without hopes of these gentlemen being enabled to adjust our differences with Great Britain through the kind office of Emperor Alexander, the mutual friend to both countries. The best proof of the sincerity of the administration, is the appointment of Mr. Bayard, a gentleman who has always been firm but temperate in his opposition to measures which he could not approve. When we see the President, so far forget the feelings of party, as to appoint such a man to one of the most important missions ever authorised by the country, we cannot but hail it as an auspicious omen; and we earnestly wish it may have the tendency to soften that asperity of party which has too long made us appear as a divided and distracted people. An ardent desire to be of service to the nation—to relieve it from a war, distressing in the extreme—has induced Mr. Bayard to accept of the appointment at the expence of his personal interest and convenience, and to leave his family and friends. But his country will no doubt duly appreciate his motives. The good wishes of every real American accompanies him.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *May* 28. 1813.

Extract of a letter from one of the Pittsburgh Blues to his friend in this place, dated,

FORT MEIGS, 14th May, 1813.

"We once more enjoy tranquility and safety here. After the dangers and hardships we have lately suffered we know how justly to appreciate these blessings. The enemy commenced the siege on the first of May—previous to this we were blocked up in the Fort by the Indians. who continually surrounded us on this side of the river. We had early knowledge of the approach of the enemy.—We could plainly see them erecting their batteries on the opposite side of the river, and view all their operations. This gave us time sufficient to prepare for our defence. We were secured by large traverses of earth thrown up around the Fort inside the pickets. On the night of the 30th April we had a few shot fired at us from a gun-boat which came up the river, without doing any injury. On the morning of the 1st of May, four batteries were opened upon us from the opposite side of the river; they mounted about eight or ten pieces of cannon, 24, [illegible] and 6 pounders, and several mortars. From these they kept up an incessant cannonade and bombardment for five days. They threw shells during the whole night. From their shot we received very little injury, being completely defended by our works; the most damage was done by the shells, and particularly during the night.

"On the night of the 4th we had intimation of the approach of a brigade of Kentucky militia down the river, and which we had for some time expected.—Gen. Harrison despatched an express to Gen. Clay who commanded them, with orders to attack the enemy's batteries with a part of his force the next morning. The following day about 9 or 10 o'clock. part of the brigade landed on this side, a short distance above the Fort; our battalion, with a few other troops, were ordered out to protect them from the Indians, who were seen assembling on the bank. We succeeded in conveying them into the Fort, after some skirmishing with the Indians of little consequence.—We were reserved for a more serious affair. A detachment of militia, another of regulars, and our battalion, were ordered out to attack the Indians in our rear—we charged on them, stormed a battery which the British had erected in rear of the Fort, spiked and cut down a piece of cannon and a mortar. A desperate and bloody engagement ensued; we succeeded, however, in driving the Indians better than a mile into the woods; our ranks having become broken in consequence of the thickness of the woods and swampiness of the ground, and the eagerness of the men to pursue the enemy, a retreat was ordered, after a severe conflict of more than an hour. The Indians annoyed our retreat considerably, and done us much injury—our loss was considerable—in our company we had two men killed and five wounded—that of the enemy is not known, it is supposed to be at least equal to ours. Two British officers (lieutenants) and 40 men, all regulars, were made prisoners; they have since been paroled. It is ascertained that we fought nearly treble our number.

"While we were thus employed on this side the river, the Kentuckians were no less busy on the other. They attacked the enemy, took their batteries, and spiked all their cannon but one or two pieces; but, instead of immediately returning to their boats, as ordered, they suffered themselves to be drawn into an ambuscade, where they were surrounded, and upwards of 300 of them surrendered prisoners of war; some few escaped to this side; some, it is supposed, made their escape to Fort Defiance, but a great number fell a sacrifice to the tomahawk of the savages. The cannon of the enemy after this was silenced. Several flags passed between them and us relative to the exchange of prisoners, &c. and in a day or two after they bid us adieu.

"During the siege and in the different actions, American bravery was displayed in its full lustre. Every man done honor to his country. Few men were killed during the siege in comparison to what I expected. Some valuable lives, however, have been lost, among which, is that of Major Stoddard of the artillery, who was wounded by the explosion of a shell.

"The force of the enemy has been computed at about 500 regulars, 700 militia, and 1500 Indians. We had about 2000 men, besides 700 of the Kentucky militia that got in. The news of the capture of York by our army, which reached here a few days ago, is supposed to have hastened the departure of the enemy."

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

CAMP MEIGS, *May* 9, 1813.

The information received by the General, and the movements of the enemy, indicates their having abandoned the siege of this post. The General congratulates his troops, upon having completely foiled their foes, and put a stop to that career of victory which has hitherto attended their arms. He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps as well in sustaining and returning the heavy fire of the enemy; as for their assiduity and patience in the performance of those laborious duties which the occasion called for. Where merit was so general, indeed almost universal, it is difficult to discriminate.—The General, however, cannot omit to mention the names of those whose situation gave them an opportunity of being more particularly useful. From the long illness of Captain Gratiot of the corps of engineers, the arduous and important duties of fortifying the camp, devolved on Capt. Wood of that corps. In assigning to him the first palm of merit as far as relates to the transactions within the works, the General is convinced that his decision will be accorded to by every individual in the army, who witnessed his indefatigable exertion, his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point, and in foiling every attempt of the enemy, and his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty, in the most exposed situations.

An unfortunate wound in the commencement of the siege, deprived the General after that time of the able services of Major Stoddard of the artillery, whose zeal and talents had been eminently useful.

Capt. Gratiot, in the remission of a severe illness, took charge of a battery; and managed it with ability and effect.—Capt. Cushing of the artillery, and Capt. Holt of the 17th infantry, (but doing duty with the former corps) were extremely active and attentive to their posts. Col. Miller and Major Todd of the 19th regt. United States infantry, Major Ball of the dragoons, and Alexander of the volunteers, Col. Mills and Major Pitzer of the Ohio militia, and Major Johnson of the Kentucky militia rendered the most important services. To each of the above gentlemen, as well as to each captain, subaltern, non-commissioned officer and private of their respective commands, the General gives his thanks.—He gives his thanks and expresses his warm approbation of the conduct of Mr. Peters, conductor of ordnance, Mr. Lyon, principal artificer, Adjutant Bourne, Mr. Timberlick and Sergeants Henderson, Toms, and Meldrum, who severally had charge of batteries or blockhouses. The battery commanded by Sergeant Henderson, was, as the enemy confessed, managed with peculiar effect. With respect to the sorties which were made on the 5th inst. the subsequent information which has been received from the prisoners, has given the gallant troops which were employed upon those occasions, additional claims upon the gratitude of their General. It is ascertained, that in both instances, the enemy far out-numbered our troops. The General gives his thanks to Brigadier General Clay, for the promptitude with which the detachment of his brigade were landed, and the assistance giving by him in forming them for the attack on the left. To Col. Boswell and Major Fletcher, for their gallantry and good conduct in leading them to the charge made upon the enemy, and to Capts. Dudley, Simmons, and Mitcalf, their subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy. The General has in the order of the 6th inst. expressed his sense of the conduct of the regular troops and volunteers which were engaged in the sorties upon the right flank; but he omitted to mention Captain Sebre's company of Kentucky militia; whose gallantry was not surpassed by that of any of the companies which fought by their sides. The Pittsburgh Blues, led by Lieut. Magee, sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Mississinway, and their gallant associates, the Petersburgh volunteers, and Lieut. Drum's detachment, discovered equal intrepidity. To the detachment from the companies of the 17th and 19th regiments under their respective commanders Captains Croghan, Bradford, Langham, Elliot, and Nearing, the honorable task was assigned of storming the British batteries, defended by two hundred British grenadiers and light infantry, flanked by an host of Indians and two companies of Canadian militia—This service was completely accomplished—two officers and 40 regulars taken, and the rest killed or dispersed. Col. Miller speaks in the highest terms of the officers above mentioned, and Lts. Guynne, Campbell, Lee, Kerchival and Rees, and Ensigns Harrison, Mitchell, Ship, Hawkins, and Stockton. The General requests Col. Miller and Major Todd, and each of the officers above named, together with all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were engaged on the 5th inst. to accept his thanks.

The General is under the highest obligations to his staff, as well for their conduct in the action of the 5th, as for the assistance which he received from them throughout the siege. Major Hukill, the acting Inspector General, distinguished himself by his assiduity in forwarding the part of our out-works which were most necessary and most exposed to the fire of the enemy. From Major Graham, his aid-de-camp, his volunteer aid-de-camp John T. Johnson, Esq. Lieut. O'Fallon, acting assistant Adjutant General, as well as from the deputy Quarter Master, Mr. Eubank, he received the greatest assistance.

It rarely occurs that a general has to complain of the excessive ardour of his men; yet, such appears always to be the case, whenever the Kentucky militia are engaged. It is indeed the source of all their misfortunes; they appear to think valour alone can accomplish every thing. The General is led to make this remark from the conduct of Capt. Dudley's company of the —— regiment, as he has understood that that gallant officer was obliged to use his espontoon against his company to oblige them to desist from further pursuit of the enemy, in compliance with an order from the General. Such temerity, although not so disgraceful, is scarceless less fatal than cowardice, and in the instance above recited, had it been persisted in, would have given a different result to the action, as the whole of the enemy's force, which were placed near the batteries, would have been precipitated upon the rear of our detachment. The pursuit being stopped, allowed time for a new disposition under the cover of our cannon, and the enemy's batteries were attacked and carried without difficulty.

Three rounds will be fired from the cannon in the principal batteries this day at 12 o'clock, in honor of our brethren who have fallen during the siege.

JOHN O'FALLON,
Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded in the Siege of Camp Meigs, and the several Sorties of the 5th inst.

KILLED.

Artillery—none.

Infantry—1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 36 privates—Total 39.

Light Dragoons—3 privates.

Kentucky militia—1 Lieut. 1 sergeant, 28 privates—Total 30.

Ohio militia—3 privates.

12 *months Volunteers*—1 sergeant, 1 private.——Total killed 77.

WOUNDED.

Artillery—1 Major, [Stoddard, since dead.]

Infantry—3 Captains, one 2d lieut. 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 75 privates—Total 90.

Light Dragoons—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates—Total 17.

Kentucky militia—1 ensign, 41 privates—Total 42.

Ohio militia—1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 3 privates—Total 8.

12 *months Volunteers*—3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, 19 privates—Total 29.

Total wounded 187—Total killed and wounded 264.

BUFFALO, May 18.

On Sunday evening the 9th inst. two schooners under command of Lieut. Petegrue, having on board 100 picked men under Captain Willoughby Morgan, of the 12th regt. sailed for the head of Lake Ontario, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of public stores. On their arrival they found the public stores guarded by 80 regulars: the guard retreated before our men landed: the stores were brot' away and the public buildings burnt. The expedition returned on Tuesday last without loss.

The day after Lieut. P. sailed for the head of the lake, Com. Chauncey with the remainder of the fleet sailed for Sackett's Harbor.

The return of the fleet from the Harbor, is daily looked for, with a very respectable reinforcement.

Several persons, apparently deserters from Canada, last week gave themselves up to the military authority. They have been examined, and report that the British force at Fort Erie and the batteries below, is rising 600 regulars and a few militia.

Two persons have lately been arrested on these frontiers, former residents of Canada, charged with being Spies.——We shall mention their names, should what is a'ledged against them prove true—They are, we understand, in safe custody.

It is reported, that General Sheaffe, with a reinforcement of troops, has arrived at Fort George. That position is now considered to be a place of considerable strength. The British have constructed a line of batteries between fort George and Queenston heights, in such positions as to rake every possible point of crosing the river.

MEADVILLE, (Pa.) May 19.

Our force on the Niagara strait is said to be augmenting rapidly; our last accounts state it at not less than 6000 regulars. Commodore Perry has left Erie for Lake Ontario, in order, we are told, to participate in the command of the little squadron under Com. Chauncey. Something of an interesting character may be daily, or rather hourly, looked for from that quarter.

One of the gun boats at Erie has her compliment of cannon mounted: the rest are in a state of readiness to receive their guns as soon as they can be brought up from Buffalo. They are calculated to carry one long 32 and one long 12 pounder, each. The corvettes are in a state of forwardness, and will probably be launched about the beginning of next month.

NEW ORLEANS, *April* 19.

Last week a detachment of American troops commanded by Gen. Wilkinson, in person, marched into the town of Mobile, without opposition.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Store-keepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 2[illegible], 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 7th day of June next, all the right, title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground part of lot No. 4, in Jane Horner's plan in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Wood street, sixteen feet and extending back one hundred and thirty feet to Church alley, adjoining John Keating on the north east and Samuel Montooth on the south west, on which is erected a two story brick house, sixteen, by twenty eight feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty two dollars.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers at the suit of James Ewing.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Shff.*

May 18, 1813.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday the 16th instant, an Apprentice to the Whitesmith business, named JAMES MILLER, about 16 years old, tall of his age; had on a bottle green cloth coattee, cord pantaloons, &c. The above reward but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber.

COLL M'ALISTER.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL,

Has just received and is now opening, a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of,

SUPERFINE and second cloths
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Waistcoatings, dimities, grandurells and nankeens
Book, leno, cambric, shirting and India muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Senshaw, mantua and Florence silks
Silk and cotton hosiery
Silk, beaver, kid and York-tan'd gloves
Silk and cotton shawls
Bandanoe and Madras handkerchiefs
Prints, ginghams, checks & cotton stripes
Ladies kid, morocco and leather shoes
Mens coarse and fine shoes
Umbrellas and parasols
And a general assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*

Also, Cotton and wool cards, Waldron's prime English grass scythes, German steel, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash only.

Pittsburgh, 17th May, 1813. 6t

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh, about two weeks ago, a milk COW, red and white, has a piece off her tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver her to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

May 20, 1813.

O'HARA'S GLASS WORKS,

MAY 18, 1813.

18 3-4 Cents Cash,

WILL be paid for every Bushel of good clean Wood ASHES, on delivery, till the first day of August next. Cash for Pot and Pearl Ash.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 31st day of May, to wit.

All the right title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground No. 475 in Col. Woods' general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street 200 feet, on Strawberry alley 140 feet, be the same more or less, and adjoining lot No. 474—on which are erected divers dwelling houses and other buildings, known by the name of the Lamb tavern, subject to a yearly ground rent of 250 dollars, payable quarterly to James Gormly, the property of Daniel Batarick.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

April 23, 1813.

PENNSYLVANIA,
Allegheny County, ss.

Nathaniel Bedford, complainant, *vs* The Heirs and Representatives of Robert Riddle, formerly of Pittsburgh, (labourer) respondents,	In the Common Pleas of April Term, 1813.

AND now, to wit, April 30, 1813, the bill of the complainant is read, setting forth; that a certain Robert Riddle, then of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, was seized in fee of a certain lot of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan thereof, No. 106; that being so seized, he sold the same to the complainant in the year 1791 or 1792, and delivered to him formal possession thereof, and also executed and delivered to him the complainant an instrument of writing confirmatory of said sale and purchase; that the said instrument of writing has been since lost by casualty, and is not in existence, and that the said Robert Riddle shortly after the execution thereof, died intestate and without issue: and praying that he may be permitted to supply the defect of his title to said lot by due proof of the said instrument of writing, agreeably to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided. *Whereupon it is ordered*, that the complainant publish for three weeks in one newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and in one newspaper of the borough of Pittsburgh, *notice* to all persons whom it may concern, to appear at the house of WILLIAM MORROW, Innkeepeer, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 22d day of June next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, before two of the Judges of said Court, to make answer to the said bill.

I do certify the foregoing to be a just and true abstract of the proceedings in the foregoing case, as it stands stated of the record.

(*Seal.*) In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, the 6th day of May, anno domini 1813.

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED on Monday the 3d inst. from the subscriber's farm on Montour's island, (opposite Baldwin's river mill,) a grey HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, long mane and switch tail, the off hip rather lower than the other, 7 years old this spring. Whoever takes up said Horse, and will deliver him at my place or at the stable of Gen. Nevill, in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges incident to his apprehension and keeping.

W. D. SIMMS.

Oakley Farm, 8th May, 1813.

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40 Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a certain JOHN GRAY, who was apprehended in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, for stealing a Horse. Gray is supposed to be about 26 years of age, black eyes, dark complexion, black hair, about 5 feet 8 inches high, by trade a taylor.—Whoever takes up said Gray and lodges him in Pittsburgh jail, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL CARREL, *Constable.*

May 17, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A FEW hundred feet first quality SATTIN WOOD, MAHOGANY, WHITE and BLACK HOLLY VINNEERS. Enquire of *Henry Haldship*, House Carpenter, in Third Street, between Market and Wood.

N. B. A handsome LIGHT CARRIAGE, with full plated Harness.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the abovf genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Pittsburgh, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
Cincinnati,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic*; it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the botties sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 203, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowt & Sugar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, n a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Morgantown, (Va.) on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named ABRAHAM, between 25 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; when spoken to has a down look, and keeps his right eye shut; had on when he went away a white linsey roundabout and trowsers, high crowned old castor hat and mockisons. Whoever will take up said Negro and commits him to prison, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE DORSEY.

April 13th, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted wiastcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell,* who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water.*

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications:

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 3 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy.

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel.

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges—tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge.

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written kuring the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.